

# Daily Eagle

N. H. MURDOCK, Editor.

## THE HYPOCRITICAL FRENCHMAN.

France whines through the cable that she has nothing against the United States, and that the people of this country are misjudging the land of Esterhazy. Her whine doesn't go down. She has been siding with Germany in denouncing the United States, and whether she sent expert gunners into Cuba by the Lafayette or not the fact remains that the Cape Verde fleet was coaled at Martinique, a French possession. We haven't forgotten that when we had trouble on our hands thirty-odd years ago France undertook to deal us a foul blow by sending an army and a man with a crown into Mexico. A people who would guillotine Zola because he told the truth are capable of anything. We do not know what has happened to turn France's late sneer into a hypocritical smile, but being only a hypocrite in name she hates a really free people.

Among the recent expressions in French newspapers, we find M. Malo, an expert on military affairs, expounding his views unfavorable to this country in the Journal des Debats. M. Malo says: "The Americans, who have neither an army nor transports, nor an adequate commissariat, talk as glibly of sending 100,000 men to Cuba as if it were a holiday excursion. The attempt will be watched with considerable interest. The Americans do not seem to think that the Spaniards will do anything but sit still. There does not seem to be any warrant for this assumption."

Lockroy, the ex-secretary of the French navy, declares that Spain has the ability to hold her own against the United States and that a year will find Spain triumphant at a cost of not more than \$100,000,000, which she can easily raise. The Libre Parole of Paris editorially says that "Great Britain is the hypocritical ally of the United States. Their alliance against Spain is a sham, but it is just as well that they work together now. They will have to render an account together to international justice. The day is coming when Europe will cease to tolerate such miscreants and assassins as John Bull and Brother Jonathan. It is just as well that there should be nothing in their favor."

Such expressions do indicate the existence of considerable anti-American feeling in France.

## THEIR SPEED A PROBLEM.

Spain's fleet is faster than Sampson's, and if Cervera is afraid to fight he can't be compelled to do so, at least so long as he can procure plenty of coal. Coal is the vital thing with that Cape Verde fleet, which should now be in the vicinity of Cuba. There is greater safety in Cervera's speed than in his Spanish guns. Taking the difference in speed and it seems that it would be impossible to force the Spaniard to fight. The sea is wide but its openness does not prevent successful hiding. Sampson's squadron contains the two big monitors, which are as slow as ponderous. There are only two kept within shooting distance of the Armada under a full head of steam. It can go on forever, if provided with coal, prolonging the war until some international complication arises to save Spain and its crown. The only chance for a general engagement with the Spanish navy may be in waiting until Cervera is reinforced by the second fleet, referred to in yesterday morning's dispatches as being fitted out by Spain. With Sampson away and Schley not on hand, Cervera might run into the harbor of Havana, where, under the guns of its fortresses he could await an attack from the outside by our combined fleets after the arrival of the Oregon.

## ABOUT PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, the square little island, about one hundred miles long and forty miles wide, the smallest and the most distant of the Greater Antilles, but with a population of about a million, is going to come in for nearly as much attention as Cuba or Luzon. Porto Rico, although nearer the equator than Cuba, is a much healthier island than Cuba. It has two fine old cities. The people themselves are superior in blood and industry to those of any island in the West Indies, Cuba excepted. Of a population of 800,000 in 1890, nearly half a million were whites of unmixed blood, and but 75,000 were negroes and mulattoes. Of the "mixed" population quite 200,000 are Jeharos, an uncommon people said to be of Spanish stock with drops of native Indian blood in them. They are small farmers and laborers. The race is a fine one, showing the regular features and small feet of the Europeans. The Jeharos are revolutionists to a man.

Nature has done more for Porto Rico than any island could expect of her; the people have the qualities of an industrious and highly civilized race—and yet the island's resources remain mostly undeveloped, and of the three-quarters of a million of white and Jeharo inhabitants less than 100,000 can read and write.

The Porto Ricans have no voice in their government, as it is directly controlled by the Spanish cortes, in which the representatives of Porto Rico would have no influence. There is no vestige of local self-government.

Porto Rico has had a stirring history. Senor De Lome used to cite the island and its prosperity under Spanish rule to Cleveland, and later, to McKinley. But the Porto Ricans have long sought relief from the Spanish yoke.

Porto Rico has been held by the Spanish crown since the days of Ponce de Leon, who was so delighted with its loveliness that he sought there the fountain of youth, for which the island seems a fitting location. The mismanagement of the English expedition

under Abercromby, rather than the loyalty of its inhabitants, saved the islands to Spain in the eighteenth century; and a standing army has preserved it for her during the nineteenth.

As early as 1820 the Porto Ricans attempted to gain their independence. This was years before Cuba had been fired by the torch of liberty. Indeed, at about this time the Cubans were talking oaths of eternal allegiance to the legitimate Spanish dynasty, which they alone supported when Napoleon had overrun Spain. This first rebellion was put down after a short guerrilla war. Several abortive attempts to drive the Spaniards from the island followed toward the middle of the century, but they only served as a sign of the discontent in the hearts of the people. It was in 1868, the year of the great uprising in Cuba, that the most formidable outbreak in Porto Rico occurred. It is significant of Spain's treatment of her colonies that the leaders of the contemporaneous rebellions knew nothing of the intentions of the patriots on the sister island. In Porto Rico preparations were made for a great simultaneous rush to arms. The Spanish government was so universally detested that the prospective insurgents included a large proportion of the people. In fact, it was the number of persons in the secret that proved fatal to the plot and led to its exposure by traitors. As a result, it was necessary that the insurgents take place several weeks before the patriots were prepared. After two months fighting the Spanish regulars were victorious, and the leader of the rebels, Dr. Ramon E. Betances, now of Paris, was captured, as was also J. J. Henna, since a New York physician, then a young Porto Rican 18 years of age. All prisoners were sentenced to be shot on November 4, 1868. On November 3 news reached the island of the overthrow of Queen Isabella and political prisoners were pardoned. Later, they were banished.

## DON CARLOS KING.

Don Carlos is a politician immensely rich. He would be called a calamity howler in this country. He has a son whom he would rather see on the throne than to take the position himself. He bewails the condition of the poor of Spain, and although rolling in inherited wealth, never contributes money to his party for the relief of the poor. His claims to the throne are well grounded and no doubt he would win his case in a court of equity, if not of law. But there is no court for him but the Spanish people, no opportunity but their misfortune. He uses tact in addressing them and makes a point when he tells them that the queen reigns should have asked Spaniards to rally around Spain and not around Alfonso. This sort of talk must help the Carlist cause in Spain. At the same time it will weaken the government. Don Carlos, though professing to be a patriot, has no solicitude on that account. He is looking out for himself. It would not be surprising to find him fomenting troubles and starting an active uprising. He has made a strong bid for the support of Weyler; calls him a typical "Cabello Español," and praises his conduct of affairs in Cuba. Things look gloomy indeed for Spain. Sagasta admits as much when he says: "When our political adversaries attack the government, when they criticize the acts of the crown while war is proceeding, they are committing a crime for which some day they may have to answer before the country. The situation is very simple, and unfortunately cannot be concealed. Spain is devastated and ruined by internal troubles."

McKinley turned loose the dogs of war, and Dewey appears to be the man who has liberated the pack.

The country should mobilize Fitzsimmons and Corbett at some seacoast town and shove them into the ocean.

The regard in which England holds us is almost as astounding as the patriotic fervor evinced by the plutocrats of New York.

The powers will not intervene. The Sultan of Turkey is a good deal easier to hurt than the United States, and Europe knows it.

With Sampson at Cienfuegos guarding there and Schley at Havana guarding there, if there is to be a fight soon, Cervera must attack.

It will be noticed that along with the bullet-proof coat, the inventor of a chemical, a drop of which would destroy London, has also disappeared.

When the people along the New England coast can find nothing else to do they go out by the wild waves and imagine they hear heavy firing at sea.

El Diario, a Madrid paper, says: It will be a surprise to our readers to learn that the Yankee president, McKinley, is a naturalized Chinaman, having been born in Canton.

If Sampson is near Cienfuegos and Schley is near Havana, as reported, and the Oregon and her fleet at Martinique, Cervera and his fleet are bottled up. But it is a mighty big bottle.

There are today two or three prominently great men in this country—McKinley, who has said nothing; Wood, who has spoken about fifteen words; and Dewey, who has spoken about thirty.

General Merritt is talking of refusing to go to the Philippines because an insufficient force is provided him. Yes, he will go. He will climb into a loaded 12-inch gun if President McKinley orders him to do so.

The New England senators do not want their coast protected. They desire the warships sent to the southern coast towns which are in greater danger. New England and the south will soon be in each other's arms weeping hysterically. The family quarrel is about over.

Much nonsense has been written and believed about the unreliability of newspapers. But the newspapers in their pictures of plans of campaign have been so correct that the Spanish have profited by them, and the government has shut the mouths of all its enemies.

## The Unsigned Letter.

Outside the coyotes are howling. The cowboys say it is a bad sign when they hear that which would mean the end for all—the loneliness—the pain—the dread. You couldn't keep being beautiful—and I, a fool—some other time, perhaps—can't be all—G. F. L., in the Critic.

## The Women of Cuba.

Cuban women are pretty. Also, they hold on to their beauty until they are long past the age when the fairness usually leaves. The chief features of their beauty are: Eyes as black as aloea, hair like the raven's wing, figures that are charming, a manner that is fascinating and a voice that is melodious, well modulated, sweet and confiding.

Cuban women are not all smokers. When the average man conjures up a vision of a Castilian or her sister in the Gem of the Antilles he usually places a cigarette in the mouth of the black-eyed beauty he has brought to his mental eye. He is mistaken. That is, as a rule he is. There are exceptions, however, and a good many. But the well-reared, dainty, charming Cuban girl does not smoke. Not any more than does the sister she is likely to have in the United States. It does not follow that because a girl is a Cuban she is necessarily a smoker.

The average Cuban girl is not as dark as a mulatto. She is more like a Yankee girl who has passed all summer at a fashionable resort and has succeeded in accomplishing a tan that is just too cute for anything. And the best of it all is that this prettiness remains until she is very old. She, in fact, never does become really homely. She rather takes on a sort of an old bronze color which is not at all objectionable.

Cuban women are not often seen in the streets after nightfall. Only rarely are they to be witnessed abroad in the day time. And never without a chaperone—either parent, brother or husband. In the company of one of these Cuban women goes to the park in the evening and enjoys the band concert—when there is one. Or, in the same company, she visits the docks, and looks at the arrival or departure of steamers. If she has a friend or relative on board either coming from or going to the United States, the occasion of this visit is made quite a little event. The women are taken out to the ship in a small boat, and the gaudy dresses, the bright conversation and the pretty faces make a combination that is irresistible to the beholder.

The best time to see a Cuban woman is in the evening of a summer day. A walk through the home streets at this time will reveal her on the cool benches in the little gardens, or else inside the house, at a window, chatting with a friend or a relative and watching the chatting curious ones. She is at her best at this time and place. The real Cuban girl or woman is, above all things, a home body. Her home is her castle in reality and she is never so much at her ease as when she is within its portals.

Tennis and croquet are the chief amusements of the girl who lives on the island that is to be set free by the force of arms. Of course she dances, and is as much expert in the dance of the great civil and military balls as is her sister all over the world. She goes to all that she can go to, and she goes home at the same time as other girls and she chatters all next morning about the balls and the handsome men and what somebody else wore—in fact, she is a girl.

And, above all things, the Cuban woman is a patriot. She is true to her island home, to its sons and warriors. She has given her aid and often her life to the cause of freedom. She has shared the privation, the shame, the terror and the indignity of the great civil war, and the courageous insurgents who have been true to the little flag that is so soon to be enrolled as the banner of a new nation. She has taken the field in many instances, and she has proved the satisfaction of her admirers that she is that jewel above all price—a true, noble, courageous and patient woman.

## Funny Spanish News.

One of the leading journals of Madrid, the Imparcial, editorially remarked on April 2:

"It is a fact well known to all European statesmen that only by means of armed force stationed in the late confederate states has the Washington government been able to preserve the semblance of peace. It is therefore not surprising that the confederacy is but waiting for the word to revolt. When war is declared at Havana, and who was kicked out of the city, the standard of revolt and the old southern confederacy. This Lee is the same Lee who was general-in-chief of the civil war in 1862 to 1865, and whose army, General Johnston, at the last moment of the year broke the revolution. His acts at Havana were for the purpose of plunging the government into war with the kingdom of Spain, at which time he and his followers would rise against Senor Blaskiewicz."

El Herald de Madrid furnishes this valuable bit of information concerning the United States troops:

"All the troops of the Yankees are in the far western part of the country, many thousands miles from the Atlantic coast. There are only a few thousand men all told, and they are ill paid and ill fed and ill equipped to fight. To utilize this force it will be necessary to bring it to the eastern seaboard. There is but one railway by which it can be transported, and that is an old and poorly constructed affair. At one end of this railway, near the river, there is a catenary 1,000 feet high, near Labrador. At last accounts the bridge at this place was in a very dangerous condition. It need surprise no one to hear that some agency had made it still more so."

El Tiempo prints this special dispatch from Havana:

"Word has just been received here that the Indians are rising against the Yankees in Illinois, Ohio and other places. The farmers are petitioning the government to protect them from the blood-thirsty savages, who are burning houses and killing on every side. Troops are asked for at Colorado, in the state of Denver, and at St. Louis (San Luis) in Missouri."

"News is brought to us that Buffalo Bill, a notorious outlaw and leader of a band of half-breed men, has been granted the American government, and is burning towns near his birthplace in Iowa."

El Diario truthfully says: "It will be no doubt surprise our readers to learn that the naturalized Chinaman, McKinley, is a man of the same race as the Chinese language of the sulley was not a foreign tongue."

The anti-Leedy people are claiming that they will beat Leedy for the nomination. This is not true. The convention will be made up of men who do not like Leedy, but every one of them recognizes that it would be folly to repudiate Leedy's administration by turning him down.

Leedy's boy is in a Missouri regiment. Ignatiev once said of the Missourians that they were born in a conspiracy as traitors and as idle as that of the flies and the swine. It is said that the old man for a number of years had to pass through Missouri at night.

The prediction is duly made that ED. Little will make the best soldier Kansas sends out. He is the best sort of material and only needs trimming.

When a ranking officer surely and irresponsibly makes a statement such as this, the public ear will be trimmed.

A Wellington lady, upon hearing of the death of Remondy, the violinist, who died

## Outlines of Oklahoma.

Colonel Melton, a prominent lawyer of Tecumseh, has committed suicide. Harry Gilstrap is with Bill Walker at Anadarko, going over the books of the former agent of the Indians.

The Cheyenne Sunbeam advises all its readers to vote against any candidate who promises to get free homes through John Borrows of Oklahoma county held 700 bushels of wheat until it locally reached a dollar a bushel. Then he unloaded it.

The lower house of congress has reported favorably on the opening of Bill Walker's new kingdom—the Kiowa country.

The family of Newt Shanley, living near Hennessey, was recently poisoned with milk. It is supposed the cows ate poison ivy.

It costs a man \$2.50 to steal a copy of the Oklahoma City Oklahoman from a door-step. It would have paid him to subscribe.

The Oklahoma City Times-Journal editorially advises farmers to sell their wheat at any time the price is above a dollar, locally.

Ienberg of Enid, says that the vocabulary of Clark Hudson, the musty populist editor of Guthrie, died with Brunns, of Waco, Texas.

For one whole week Tecumseh was shut off by high water, and some of the citizens feel like sending condolence to Blanco in Havana.

Away out in western Oklahoma, the Wichita, a stream with high banks and a trickle of water, went out of its banks and onto the surrounding prairie.

J. H. Widemeyer, the weather man at Oklahoma City, has just returned from Texas where he has been for his health's sake. His own weather in Oklahoma knocked him out.

Lots of heroic actions are lost sight of during the war. In Canadian county, recently, a man jumped into Johns creek and saved Mrs. Cerney and Miss Rose Clark, who were drowning.

Callahan is pretty smooth. One of these days, while everybody is watching war, Oklahoma will wake up to learn that congress has made Guthrie the permanent capital of the territory. It will surprise even Guthrie.

One country correspondent in Oklahoma says the farmers have been having a terrible time. In the first place they couldn't work in the fields, and they couldn't get to town to buy papers containing war news. The rains have been prodigious.

A man came in from Blaine county last Sunday and in the evening walked straight into the Methodist church at Enid and stood up from looking the minister in the eye. The minister kindly asked the man if he had any announcements to make, but the stranger still stood silently. The sheriff happened to be in the church and arose and took the stranger and put him in jail.

Guthrie Leader's correspondent from a Rough Rider in Texas: "Our captain is doing his best to make our troop the best in the regiment, and is succeeding, as the major told him yesterday that his troop was the most efficient in the bunch. Lieutenant McGinnis' popularity increases. Our horses are all here, tied on a long rope, and are the best bunch yet on the grounds. There are the boys, and the riders by the collar company, which will be troop D. It leaked out some way that our boys had been thrown right and left when the order, 'prepare to mount,' had been given. This is not so, and not a boy in our troop has been thrown or shown the white feather when it came to riding. It is true that we don't look as tough as some of the other troops, but we are rough riders just the same. The horses belonging to Captain Huston and Lieutenant McGinnis came in yesterday in good shape. They are the best horses I have seen on the grounds. Hats, leggings and undershirts were issued to the boys today. We received our blankets and utensils yesterday. Our provisions were poor and not of the best variety. It has been pork, beef, cabbage, beans and bread ever since we started, without any surprises in the way of desert. The Indian Territory troop has not arrived, but will be here in the morning. Two fights have been recorded, with no serious results. The boys are all training up and look like Indians. It is very warm here. The first sergeant is a good fellow and is liked by all the boys. The Harvard and Yale boys have been distributed among the various troops. Private Thomas is still at the hospital, but in no danger and will be up tomorrow."

## Along the Kansas Nile.

The Exchange National Bank at Archbold has in deposits the sum of \$617,281. A Hutchinson poet tried to make "Dewey" rhyme with "leave." He failed. Buffalo Jones, in the Far North, could give Admiral Cervera pointers on mysterious movements.

The most significant property of southwest Kansas just now is the enlargement of the city and county high school buildings. A Great Bend boy writes home from Chickamauga that he thinks William Tecumseh Sherman's essay on war very much improved.

The big flag raised at Conway Springs last Saturday is said to be a present from Ben Butler, given to a Conway Springs lady in 1871.

"I have made those last two knots," said the Kansas farmer as he sailed on his silky pine over a wide expanse of water, "in ten hours."

Unless John Seaton can establish Shawnee county as a cooling station he will have to pull his gubernatorial boom up on the beach and quit.

The music for the Kansas troops will be furnished by the Hutchinson band. Its music will make the Spaniards want to get at it, and Kansas will be in the thickest of the fray.

During Leedy's hard work arranging his troops, his enemies have been working quietly against him out in the counties. Leedy has just discovered it and calls it a dirty trick. It was a dirty trick.

Senator Jumper has been promoted to the chairmanship of the State Board of Charities. Jumper has a penchant for cutting down salaries and firing people, and trouble on the board is expected.

Poor old Remondy. Every Kansas person under 25 years of age had the honor in his life of crying out loud as a baby at one of Remondy's concerts, and making the old musician blush, and his own mother confused.

Ignatiev chews out some funny things. He said recently: "When Shakespeare wrote Hamlet there were not more than fifty million people on earth, and the language of the sulley was not a foreign tongue."

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"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BAG-GAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

examined the law and finds that he can also remain in possession of his property.

Miss Morgan is manifestly successful. One day last week he overtook his bank account \$100,000. Within an hour or two he was a millionaire.

A Wichita Populist, after two weeks of unpopularity, yesterday came to and got his breath, at last explaining why the rich young men and women of New York are showing themselves so patriotic. He said: "They ought to be patriotic. This country has done more for them than for anybody else."

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